AN ADDITION TO OUR STEAM FLEET.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] NEW YORK, November 8.

The paddle steamships Tennessee and South and at Philadelphia, have been bought by influare built of iron throughout, and have imensions: Length 265' feet, beam 35 feet,

in December, and the "South Carolina" will

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Probable Upshot of the Yerger Case-National Banks Upon a Gold Basis-The President and the Annexas tion of St. Domingo, &c.

> [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEWS.] . WASHINGTON, November 4.

The Attorney-General is not disposed to engage in any further argument of the Yerger case and it is now believed that the decision in refer to the granting of a writ of habeas corpus will be delayed until Mississippi shall have been fully reconstructed, when Yerger will be turned over by the military authorities to the State

The Comptroller of the Currency will recommend to Congress to permit and encourage the malimited establishment of national banks upon a

Certain parties had an interview with the President to-day, urging him to recommend the an nexation of San Domingo in his forthcoming essage to Congress. President Grant repliedthat he had the matter under advisement.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, November 4. Secretary Robeson has returned.

Commissioner Delano insists that pork packers are taxable as manufacturers, as much so as

on Society, sailed yesterday from Baltimore for Liberia. She will stop at Savannah to take on board four hundred colored emigrants for

One hundred and twenty men of the Cuban amer Lillian arrived at Key West yesterday. from Nassau, where the Lillian was seized by the

The Herald says, editorially: "She beats Barnum. Mrs. Stowe is possessed of the genius for advertising in an eminent degree. Her vampire assault on Byron's sister is comprehensible, now that she explains that she has a book in press relating to Byron. She wanted to make a grand inary excitement to attract attention to book, and did not care what woman's good me might stand in the way. What must the world think of a moralist who thus deliberated es the reputation of another woman, sim ply to put money in her own purse."

an Commodore Biggins is here. Mrs. Gaines leaves for New Orleans the first of the

THE NEW YORK ELECTION.

KEW YORK, November 4. to be from ten to fifteen thousand. The Senatorial returns not all in. Giving Republicans three doubtful districts, the Senate will be a tie. The Assembly is doubtful. The chances favor two

Democratic majority. THE CREDIT OF LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, November 4. Areport having been circulated that Governor Warmouth had issued two and half millions bonds, of which there is no official record, the Governor publishes the statement that all bonds issued have been duly recorded by the treasurer, and concludes : "One thing is certain and that is, that not a single bond of the State has been issued without authority of law during my adnistration, and the interest has been and will be promptly paid."

> A YELLOW FEVER SHIP. NEW YORK, November 4.

The steamer Euterpe has arrived from Havans. The first mate died from yellow fever; the and mate, a waiter and one passenger is down. The steamer is detained at quarantine.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ZOE.

SAVANNAH, November 4. The steamship Zoe, which sailed from this port September 14, for Liverpool, foundcred in Oow Bay yesterday. The vessel is a total loss. The cargo will probably be saved.

EUROPE.

LONDON, November 4. Francis Joseph and Victor Emaruel will meet at Brindisi. Paris, November 4.

Eugenie has arrived at the terminus of the Suez MADRID, November 4.

Topete insists upon resigning.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

There have been heavy rains throughout

Emigrant travel over the Pacific Railroad is

rapidly increasing.

Three hundred mechanics and laborers have en discharged from the Charlestown, Mass.,

Navy-Yard. Agricultural fairs are in progress at Eatonton and Rome, Ga. Ex-President Johnson, who was

announced to deliver an address at Rome, will not do so at present. A Havana telegram says: "De Rodas has de-

parted on an inspection tour. He will be absent ten days. The Spanish bank has reduced the rate

REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales of real estate are reported as having taken place on Monday last. NEWBERRY COUNTY.

The sheriff sold at the courthouse one tract containing 400 acres at \$2025; 347 acres at \$2375; 731 acres at \$2175; 530 acres at \$255; 1649 acres at \$12,445, and 376 acres at \$4300; in all amounting to 4033 acres at \$26,645, averaging over \$6 50 per sere. Two holes were also sold by the shoriff, which brought, one \$185 and the other \$184. SPARTANBURG COUNTY.

SPARTANBURG COUNTY.

The sheriff sold at the courthouse 50 acres belonging to Thomas Hatchett, purchased by Emily P. Rogers, \$205: 250 acres belonging to Elisha Houghston, purchased by James Hembree, \$2020: 60 acres belonging to same, purchased by E. M. Codpur, \$310; 62 acres belonging to S. Brewton, purchased by T. A. Rogers, \$300; 90 acres belonging to E. S. Reese, purchased by S. Morgan, \$31: 73 acres belonging to E. J. & A. M. Harrison, purchased by M. Sumner, \$300; 35 acres belonging to A. Floyd, purchased by William Alexander, \$100; 275 acres belonging to Jonas Brewton, purchased by S. S. Drummond, \$1195; 185 acres belonging to the same, purchased by P. M. Brewton, \$435.

THINGS IN KERSHAW.

Railroads and Revivals-The Central Railroad-The Camden Branch

· [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] CAMDEN, S. C., November 2.

This vicinity is at present agitated upon two subjects, widely different in their essential qualities. The two are railroads and a religious revival. The latter, however, is confined to the folhave culminated in the immersion of six newly made members on Sunday last, a cold and said immersion a thing to be shuddered at.

In reference to the railroad, I see that you have published the resolutions adopted by the late convention held in this town. From them you can learn the spirit of the people of Lancaster and

Kershaw with regard to the enterprise. That Lancaster is determined to have an outlet by rail is a foregone conclusion, and that her peo ple act in harmony with Kershaw is also evident. The sole question requiring solution is, "with what corporation shall we associate ourselves?"

assistance, provided the people along its proposed route subscribe one-fourth of the requisite amount in money or land at its assessed value. But they refuse to come by way of Camden, unless the branch of the South Carolina Railroad is in some manner disposed of to its advantage, either by be ing taken up from Kingville to Claremont and turned round to Sumter, or so disposed of as not to compete with the Central Road. Knowing that there would or might be some difficulty in negotiating this, the convention resolved to lay before the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Railroad a copy of the resolutions adopted, in order that they might see the advantage to be derived by them by building the railroad from Camden by Charlotte themselves, under the charter of the

Wateree and North Carolina Railroad." Should the South Carolina Railroad Company build under this charter, the Central Road would find its terminus at Sumter, for the reason that it could not compete with both the Coumbia and Charlotte and the Wateree and North Carolina Railroads.

The very object of the Central Road would be thereby defeated. Should, however, they see it not to make the extension to Charlotte, the Central Road will be built, and a nearly direct route be established

from Charlotte to the seabourd. The South Carolina Railroad can secure to itself the rich bait thus temptingly offered and within KERSHAW.

THE GEORGETOWN ELECTIONS. The following tablel shows the vote at the

Georgetown election, resulting in the election of

CANDIDATES.

Whole number of votes, 1275. Majority for James A. Bowley, 1100.

ALL ABOUT THE STATE.

Sales-Day at Spartanburg. The Sparton says: "Our town was filled on Monday with our friends from the country. Nothing of special importance occurred. Our magistrates seemed to be kept busy in making or preparing work for the next term of court. The sheriif attracted a large crowd to see what inducements he had to offer in the way of of real estate."

The Spartanburg Spartan says: "We are glad to hear that the corn crop of this district is much better than was expected. It is hoped that enough will be cribbed to supply on; wants with-Sales-Day in Newberry.

The Newberry Herald says: "There were more people in town on Monday than a man of moderate muscle and energy could shake a sick moderate muscle and energy could shake a stick at; the courthouse square was crowded, and all the streets radiating to that common centre were full of humanity, common and otherwise. The dark element were largely and strongly represented, some with sticks, some with guns, (they never visit the metropolis without an old musker, rifle or single-barrel shot gun,) and all with more or less money, which was laid out prodigally. Trade was high, and the mercantile persuasion in full feather and good odor,"

Survivor's Association.

A Survivor's Association for Spartanburg District was formed on Monday. The following officers were elected: G. W. H. Legg, president; Jos. Walker, J. Banks Lysie, and T. J. Moore, vice presidents; H. H. Thomson, secretary; E. H. Bobo,

treasurer.

It was resolved that "any person who has been an officer or soldier in the Confederate army and honorably discharged therefrom, may become a member of this association by enrolling his name with the secretary, and paying to the treasurer

one dollar."

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend a convention to be held in Charleston on the 18th of November next: J. H. Evins, J. H. Blassingame, C. E. Fleming, T. J. Moore, Wm. M. Foster, H. H. Thomson, E. H. Bobo, J. Earle Bomar, J. C. Winsmith, J. Banks Lysle, Wm. Checker.

At a meeting of the Bar held at Newberry Courthouse, on October 27, the following were adopted: Resolved, That the Bar of Newberry tender to his Honor, Judge Orr, their sincere thanks for holding, at their request, the special term of the Court of Common Pleas for this county, which is now drawing to a close.

Resolved, That the manner in which he has discharged the laborious duties which thus devolved upon him, in disposing of the vast accumulation of business on our dockets, and in the trial of cases of great magnitude and importance, entitles him to our highest praise as an able, impartial and enlightened jurist, and has won for him the admiration and esteem of our people.

Resolved, That the patience and courtesy which have characterized his conduct on the bench has made his administration of justice and his intercourse with the Bar and, community of the most agreeable and pleasant character.

Resolved, That our brother, Colonel S. Fair, be requested to present the above resolutions to his Honor in open court, and that they be published in the newspapers.

Lynch Law.

Thu Sumter News, alluding to the recent burning of the store of Mr. D. G. Robinson, in that county, says: "We are pained to hear that two similar occurrences have taken place, one at the store of Mr. DuBose, and the other at that of Mr. Tindall. These acts were committed by a party of men in disguise, and are supposed to be a retribution for the habitual purchase of seed cotton from persons not authorized to sell it. The provocation is great; the farmer has been robbed of the fruits of his toil, of that upon which he rolled for the support of his family, and to pay for supplies, perhaps, furnished to the thieves themselves; to pay his taxes for the support of a government that fails to protect him—or to save the remnant of his property from sacrifice at a sheriff's sale—while the stolen crop is sold somewhere, to men who must know that it is stolen. We do not accuse the men whose stores have been destroyed with being engaged in this infamous trafic. We know nothing about it. But there are men who keep their stores open all night for the reception of seed cotton, and a great deal of cotton has been stolen from the fields."

The Edgedeld Advertiser says: "On Wednesday night, 27th ultimo, the gin house of Mrs. Gregory, near Richardsonville, was destroyed by fire, with a loss of five bales of cotton. Late on Monday afternoon last, shortly after the hands had delivered and stored their day's picking, the gin house of John Rainsford, Esq., at his Burt place, was discovered to be on fire. It was totally consumed, and with it, sixty bales of cotton. On the same evening, a few hours later, however, the gin house of Mr. Charlie Matbis, living a mile below the Pine House, was also discovered to be burning. It was destroyed, with sixteen bales of cotton. These plantations are about three miles apart. Nothing is known as regards the origin of the fires, but the striking coincidence of two neighboring gin houses being burned on the same evening, very naturally suggests the torch of the incendiary."

incendiary."

The Darlington Democrat says: "The barn of Mr. W. P. Gee, containing six thousand pounds of fodder and about two hundred bushels of choice cotton seed, was destroyed by fire early in the evening of the 30th uit. The fire was undoubtedly the work of incendiaries."

Opinion of Chief Justice Chase, ih Full-Enforcement of a Vendor's Lien in a Contract Entered into under the Late Confederate Government-The Confederate Dollar and its Status in the

The following important opinion delivered in the Supreme Court of the United States on Monday last, is of so much interest that Southern readers will hardly be content with the telegraphic abstract already given in THE NEWS. We therefore publish the decision in full, as pronounced by

THORINGTON VS. SMITH & HARTLEY—OPINION OF THE COURT BY CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE. This is a bill in equity for the enforcement of a

were actually paid in these notes; and that the note given for the remaining ten thousand dollars was to be discharged in the same manner; and it is claimed on this state of facts, that the vendor is entitled to no relief in a court of the United States, and this claim was sustained in the court below, and the bill was dismissed. The questions before us on appeal are these: First, can a contract for the payment of Confederate notes, made during the late rebellion, between parties regiding within the so-called Confederate States, be enforced at all in the courts of the United States? Second, can evidence be received to prove that a promise expressed to be for the payment of any other than lawful dollars of the United States? Does the evidence in the record establish the fact that the note for ten thousand dollars was to be paid, by agreement of the parties, in Confederate notes? The first question is by no means free from difficulty. It cannot be questioned that the Confederate notes were issued in furtherance of an unlawful attempt to overthrow the Government of the United States by insurrectionary force. Nor is it a doubtful principle of law that no contract made in aid of such an attempt can be enforced through the courts of the country whose government of the parties to this suit a contract of that character—can it be fairly described as a contract in aid of the rebellion? In examining this question, the

ter—can it be fairly described as a contract in and of the rebellion? In examining this question, the state of that part of the country in which it was made must be considered. It is familiar history that, early in 1861, the authorities of seven States, supported, as was alieged, by popular majorities combined, for the overthrow of the National Union, and for the establishment, within its boundaries, of a separate and independent confederation. A governmental organization, representing these States, was established at Montgomery, in Alabama, first under a provisional constitution, and afterwards under a constituconstitution, and afterwards under a provisional constitution, and afterwards under a constitu-tion intended to be permanent. In the course of a few months four other States acceded to this confederation, and the conf confederation, and the seat of the central au-thority was transferred to Richmond, in Virginia It was by the central authority of the central it was by the central authority thus organized, and under its direction, that the civil war was carried on upon a vast scale against the Govern-ment of the United States for more than four

when restored.

Examples of this description of government defacto are found in English history. The statute 11, Henry VII, C. I. (Brit. Stat. at Large.) relieves from penalties for treason all persons who, in defence of the king for the time being, wage war against those who endeavor to subvert his authority by force of arms, though warranted in so doing by the lawful monarch, (4 Bl. Comm., 77.)

But this is where the usurper obtains actual possession of the royal authority of the kingdom not when he has succeeded only in establishing his power over particular localities. Being in such possession, allegiance is due to him as king the fards.

such possession, allegiance is due to him as king de facto.

Another example may be found in the government of England under the Commonwealth, first by Parliament and afterwards by Cromwell, as Protector. It was not, in the contemplation of law, a government de facto in the absolute sense. It made laws, treatles and conquests, which remained the laws, treatles and conquests of England after the restoration. The better opinion is that acts done in obedience to this government could not be justly regarded as treasonable, though in hostility to the king de jure. Such acts were protected from criminal prosecution by the spirit, if not the letter, of the statute of Henry the Seventh. It was held otherwise by the Judges by whom Sir Henry Vane was tried for treason. (5 State Trials, 119,) in the year following the restoration. But such a judgment in such a time has little authority.

It is very certain that the Confederate Govern-

ity.
It is very certain that the Confederate Govern-It is very certain that the Confederate Govern-ment was never acknowledged by the United States as a de facto government in this sense, nor was it acknowledged as such by foreign pow-ers. No treaties were made by it. No obligation of a national character were created by it bind-ing after its dissolution, on the States which it represented or on the national government. From a very early period of the war to its close it was regarded as simply the millitary representative of the insurection against the authority of the Inited States.

the insurection against the United States.

But there is another description of government, called by publicists government de facto, but which might, perhaps, be more aptly denombut which might, perhaps, be more aptly denombut which might, perhaps, be more aptly denombut. but which might, perhaps, be more aptly denominated a government of paramount force. Its distinguishing characteristic are (1) that its exisistence is maintained by active military power within the territories and against the rightful authority for established and lawful government; and (2) that while it exists it must necessarily be obeyed in civil matters by private citizens, who, by acts of obedience rendered in submission to such force, do not become responsible as wrong doers for these acts, though not warranted by the laws of the rightful government. Actual governments of this sort are established over districts differing greatly in extent and conditions; they are usually administered directly by military authority; but they may be administered also by civil authority, supported more or less by military force.

One example of this sort of government is

thority; but they many be administered also by civil authority, supported more or less by military force.

One example of this sort of government is found in the case of Castine, of Maine, reduced to a British possession (the war of 1812.) From the 1st of September, 1814, to the ratification of the treaty of peace in 1816, according to the judgment of the court, in the United States vs. Rice (4 Wheat., 283.) "the British Government exercised all civil and military authority over the place." The authority of the United States over the territory was suspended, and the laws of the United States could no longer be rightfully enforced there, or be obligatory upon the inhabitants who remained and submitted to the conqueror. By the surrender the inhabitants passed under a temporary allegiance to the British Government, and were bound by such laws, and such only, as it chose to recognize and impose. It is not to be inferred from this that the obligations of the people of Castine, as citizens of the United States, were abrogated. They were suspended merely by the presence, and only during the presence, of the paramount force. A like example is found in the case of Tampico, occupied during the war with Mexico by the troops of the United States. It was determined by this court, in Fleming vs. Page (9 How, 614,) that although Tampico did not become a part of the United States in consequence of that occupation, still, having tome together with the whole State of Tamaulipas, of which it was part, into the exclusive possession of the nations as the territory of the United States. There were cases of temporary possession of territory by lawful and regular governments at war with the country, of which the territory so possessed was part. The central government established for the insurgent States differed from the temporary governments at Castino and Tampico in the circumstance that its authoriernment estationated to the insigned state of the freed from the temporary governments at Castino and Tampico in the circumstance that its authority did not originate in lawful acts of regular war; but it was not on that account less active or less supreme, and we think that it must be classed among the governments of which these are exam-

ples. It is to be observed that the rights and obligations of a belligerent were conceded to it in its military character, very soon after the war began, from motives of humanity and expediency, by the United States. The whole territory controlled by it was thereafter held to be the enemy's territory, and the inhabitants of that territory were held in most respects for enemies. To the extent, then, of actual supremacy, however unlawfilly gained, in all matters of government within its military lines, the power of the insurgent government cannot be questioned. That supremacy would not justify acts of hostility to the United States. How far it should exercise them must be left to the lawful government upon the re-establishment of its authority. But it made civil obedience to its authority not only a necessity but a duty. Without such obedience civil order was impossible. It was by this government exercising its power through an immense territory that the Confederate notes were issued early in the war, and these notes, in a short time, became almost exclusively the currency of the insurgent States. As contracts in themselves, in the contingency of successful revolution, these notes were nullities, for except in that event there could be no payer.

their promissory note for part of the purchased money, as set forth in his bill; or that, if there was nothing more in the case, he would be entitled to a decree for the amount of the note and interest, and for the sale of the land to satisfy the debt. But it is insisted, by the way of defence, that the negotiation for the purchase of the land took place, and that the note in controversy, pagable one day after date, was made at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, where all the parties resided in November, 1864, at which time the authority of the United States was excluded from that portion of the States and the only currency in use consisted of Confederate Treasury notes, issued and put in circulation by persons exercising the ruling power of the States in rebellion, known as the Confederate government.

It was also insisted that the land purchased was worth more than three thousand dollars in lawful money; that the contract price was forty five thousand dollars; that this price, by the agreement of the parties, was to be paid in Confederate notes; that thirty-five thousand dollars were actually paid in these notes; and that the lote given for the remaining ten thousand dollars of the foreign invasion in the one case, or of the domestic insurrection in the other. They have no federate notes; that the involved the confederate residence of the foreign invasion in the one case, or of the domestic insurrection in the other. They have no federate notes; that the involved the confederate residence of the foreign invasion in the one case, or of the domestic insurrection in the other. They have no federate notes; that the was manner; and it is claimed on this state of facts, that the vendance of the parties, was to be paid in Confederate of the foreign invasion in the one case, or of the domestic insurrection in the other. They have no federate notes; that the land purchased that the land purchased the confederate provention of the foreign invasion in the one case, or of the domestic insurrection in the other. They ha whether invating of mangeles of civil society, and, though they may indirectly and remotely promote the ends of the unlawful government, are without blame, except when proved to have been entered into with actual intent to further the lavasion or insurrection. We cannot doubt that such contracts should be enforced in the courts of the Hesterstein States, after the restoration of peace. the United States, after the restoration of peace, to the extent of their first obligation. The first question, therefore, must receive an affirmative answer. The second question, whether evidence can be received to prove that a promise made in one of the insurgent States, and expressed to be for the payment of dollars, without qualifying words, was, in fact, made for the payment of any other than lawful dollars of the United States, is next to be considered. It is quite clear that a contract to pay dollars made between citizens of any State of the Union maintaining its constitutional relations with the national government is a contract to pay lawful money of the United States, and cannot be modified or explained by parole evidence. But it is equally clear, if in any other country colas or notes denominated dollars should be authorized of different value from the coins or notes which are current here under that name, that in a suit upon a contract to pay dollars made in that country evidence would be admitted to prove what kind of dollars was intended; and, if it should turn out that foreign dollars were meant, to prove their equivalent value in lawful money of the United

dence would be admitted to prove what kind of dollars was intended; and, if it should turn out that foreign dollars were meant, to prove their equivalent value in lawful money of the United States.

Such evidence does not modify or alter the contract. It simply explains an ambiguity which, under the general rules of evidence, may be removed by parole evidence. We have already seen that the people of the insurgent States, under this Confederate Government, were, in legal contemplation, substantially in the same condition as inhabitants of districts of a country occupied and controlled by an invading belilgerent. The rules which would apply to the former case would apply to the latter, and, as in the former case, the people must be regarded as subjects of a foreign power, and contracts among them be interpreted and enforced with reference to the laws imposed by the conqueror, so in the latter case the linkabitants must be regarded as under the authority of the insurgent belilgerents, actually established as the government of the condition of things created by the acts of the governing power.

It is said, indeed, that under the insurgent

carried on upon a vast scale against the Government of the United States for more than four years. Its power was recognized as supreme in nearly the whole of the territory of the States confederated. It was the actual government of all the insurgent States, veep those portions of them protected from its control by the presence of the armed forces of the national government. What was the precise character of this government of the condition of things created by the acts of the condition of law? It is difficult to define it with exactness. Any definition that may be given may not improbably be found to require limitation and qualification. But the general principles of law relating to de facto government. Such a gov ernment, in its highest degrees, assumes a character very closely resembling that of a lawful government. This is when the usurping government expeits the regular authorities from their customary seats and functions, and establishes itself in their places, and so becomes the actual government of a country. The distinguishing characteristics of such a government is that adherents to it in war against the government de jure do not incur the penalties of treason; and under certain limitations, obligations assumed by it in behalf of the country or otherwise will, in general, be respected by the government de jure when restored.

Examples of this descript history. The stainted the united and there is a supreme in latter case the inhabitants muss be regarded as under the authority of the insurgent belligerents, actually established as the government of all the insurgent with them must be found in ferrod with reference to the country; and contracts made with them must be interpreted and inferred with reference to the country; and contracts made with them must be country; and contracts made with them must be curtail, interpreted and inferred with reference to the condition of things created by the acts of the condition of things at under the authority of the insurgent become to interpreted and inferred with r can never arrive, were stated and the gislation, yet indirectly and quite as effectually by the acts of the insurgent government. Considered in themselves, and in the light of subsequent events, these notes had no real value, but they were current as value by irresistible force; they were the only measure of value which this people had, and their use was a matter of almost absolute necessity, and this gave them a sort of a value, insignificant and precarious enough, it is true, but always having a sufficient definite relation to gold and silver, the universal measures of value, so that it was easy to ascertain how much gold and silver was the real equivalent of a sum expressed in the currency. In the light of these facts it seems hardly less than absurd to say that these dollars must be regarded as identical in kind and value with the dollars which constitute the money of the United States. We cannot shat our eyes to the fact that they were essentially different in both respects, and it seems to us that no rule of evidence, properly understood, requires us to refuse, under the circumstances, to admit proof of the sense in which the word dollar was actually used in the contract before us.

Our answer to the second question is, therefore, also in the affirmative. We are clearly of the opinion that such evidence must be received in respect to such contracts in order that justice may be done between the parties, and that the party entitled to be paid in these Confederate dollars can only receive their actual value at the time and place of the contract in lawful money of the United States. We do not think it necessary to go into a detailed examination of the evidence in the record in order to vindicate our answer to the third question. It is enough to say that it has left no doubt in our minds that the note for \$10,000, to enforce payment of which suit was brought in the Circuit Court, was to be paid by agreement in Confederate notes. It follows that the judgment of the first Court was to be paid by agreement the ci

agreement in Confederate notes. It follows that agreement in Confederate notes. It follows that the judgment of the Circuit Court must be revers-ed and the cause remanded for a new trial, in conformity with this opinion.

THE STONEWALL HORROR.

Woman's Self-Possession-The Drowning of the Man who Proposed to Save Her-The Caudle that Set the Fire-A Murder in the Struggle for

ing account of the remarkable experience of Anna Gurney:

ing account of the remarkable experience of Anna Gurney:

There was a young lady on board of the Stonewall, about seventeen years of age, with whom Anna was well acquainted, and they kept together. On Wednesday evening, after supper, Anna invited her companion to go down with her on the main deck and sleep with her, as she had a comfortable berth. The women, being tired, divested themselves of their oater clothing and went to bed. On the deck there were several Italians who were drunk and noisy, one of whom had a candle in his hand, and carelessly placed it on a bale of hay, setting it on fire. The alarm was immediately given, and in a second the boat was a sheet of fame. Anna jumped up in her night-clothes to save herself. All was confusion. She stood on the guards of the boat solong as it was safe, during which she felt perfectly calm and self-possessed. A gentleman came up and proposed that if she would jump oil with him into the water he would try and save her. She said, "No; try and save yourself; I think I can save myself." He jumped oil, and she saw him drown. She stayed on the guards until she was forced to jump into the river or burn to death, as the boat in that quarter became nearly enveloped in fames. She made the plunge and went to the bottom. When she came up she caught hold of a rope, and thought it led to the boat, but was a rope attached to the spar, which had unitied over into the water. She pulled herself along by the rope until she came to the spar that had drifted under the burning scamer. While here a post of the burning cabin overhead fell down, and a portion struck her on the shoulders, injuring her severely. By this time she got off the spar, and while holding, her hand was burned by drops of meited pitch, which trickled down. She being under the guards, was saved from being crushed by the falling spars and smoke pipes.

A gentleman at this time, who was struggling in the water, managed also to get astride of the spar. At this time the bursting of the coal oil cans covered the water wit

CURRENT NOTES.

-The gas in New York is the subject of bitter complaint in the journals of that city, who assert that there is no town in the Union furnished with such miserable light and charged such extrava

-The iron bridge at St. Louis, connecting the Illinois and Missouri shores of the Mississipp River, is reported to have been commenced, and four hundred and thirty men, with all the modern steam appliances for exeavating earth and moving heavy stones and timbers, are new at work. The bridge structure is to be composed of three wrought and cast iron arches, one of five four hundred and ninety-seven feet each. The lower part of the bridge is intended for the pas sage of railway trains; the upper for ordinary travel.

-Sewage, as a manure, is now attracting great attention in England, and it is asserted that the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works, of London, by their anathy on the subject, are con niving at an enormous waste of money and ferti lizing power by neglecting to utilize the sewage water of London is estimated at one hundred and eighty millions of tons, and this refuse is calculated to be worth nine farthings a ton. Hence, it is contended, valuable manure is discharged into the Thames worth \$7,500,000 per annum, or \$20,-545 a day. Lutheran Church, Hasel street, THIS DAY, at 3

Liberty street, New York, has called attention in that city to the necessity of constructing outside iron stairways to the tenement houses, which are frequently crowded with human beings from the cellars to the attles. Ladders leading to the roofs. be ineffectual. It is asserted that within four years over thirty persons have been suffocated or burned to death in consequence of the absence of suitable fire-escapes. The four persons who were suffocated in Liberty street, it is contended, could have been saved had the firemen ascended to the roof of the building, and then descended through the hatchway, instead of attempting to force a passage upwards from below.

-From the reports in the London papers, it is evident that the people there have become much more expert than before at the business of making Thames tunnels. A new one, which has gone nearly completed from Tower, Hill to the street of the "Three Tailors"-Tooley-street-a distance o over 1300 feet, 300 feet or so shorter than our great Brooklyn bridge, that is to be. The work was going on at the rate of nine feet in twenty-four hours-a much more rapid speed than that of the first Thames tunnel, which, for one cause or other, took twelve or thirteen years to complete it. In dles and other noises on the river overhead; but the arch is pronounced a perfectly safe one, and the listeners are quittes pour la peur, as the

-Some of the ideas proposed at the recent Woman's Parliament in New York are rather startling. A married woman ought to have a legal right to dispose in any way she may please of a share of her busband's income. According to that plan, an extravagant woman might help himself. In cases of profligacy, the money

which properly belonged to husband and chil dren could be withdrawn by the wife. Another speaker contended that children should be allowed greater freedom-that no article belonging t them should be touched without their consent that any question they liked to put should be answered, and that they should be accustomed to the idea that they are to think and act inde endently. It is generally supposed that in this country there is not much room for improvement

in the last-mentioned particular. -The Army and Navy Journal says that the Navy Department proposes to take the defence of our habors out of the hands of the engineer corps of the army, entrusting it no longer to forts, but to monitors and torpedoes. The new torpedo corps is being put into an effective condition, and in case of need will prove itself a valuable auxiliary. A new iron-clad is in progress, embodying the main idea of the monitor, having an elonga ted turret carrying fourteen guns, five on each side and two each front and rear, thus comman ing the whole horizon with its artillery, and without changing the position of its guns. It will carry sall and have telescopic masts, which can be taken in when preparing for action, and a bowsprit that can be triced up and got out of the way of the forward guns. It will carry five or six inches of iron armor, backed with forty-two inches of oak. These are, we believe, the main feature of the vessel proposed. It is expected to combine the excellencies of the monitor with the

advantages of a broadside vessel. -Two or three of the French newspapers the Republican side complain with bitterness of the lack of sympathy which they meet with in the United States and England. The Americans who reside in Paris are accused of being, to a large extent, toadies of the court-ready to fraternize with anybody who will procure them admission to court balls and festivities. It is declared that the French opposition, which no doubt consists of the most illustrious men of the country, finds more friends among any other class of foreigners than the Americans and English. Certainly the articles of some of the London papers are offensive enough-the Tory journals even advising the Emperor to try another 2d of December. From the French point of view, this, as every one will understand, seems selfishness The Missouri Republican prints the follow- itself. On the other hand, it is not clear how any class of residents are to manifest their preference for the opposition if they do preier ir. The most they can do is to abstain from ostenta tious marks of regard for the powers that are in-

> NOTICE.-NATIONAL FREED-MAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY CHARLESTON BBANCH, No. 74 BROAD STREET. Money deposited on or before November 15th will draw interest from November 1st. NATHAN RITTER, Cashier.

> THE SECRET OF BEAUTY LIES in the use of HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM for the complexion.

Roughness, redness, blotches, freckles, sunourn and tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty. Remember Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thin that produces these effects, and any lady can se-

care it for 75 cents at any of our stores. To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Kaoct27 wfm1mo

while residing in South America as a Missionary, liscovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicions habits. Great numbers have been cure by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, free of charge. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN,

Station D, Bible House, New York City.

A group of men in the water sought to save themselves by the aid of a bale of floating hay, which was too small to float them all. A savage

Juncral Notices.

THE RELATIONS AND FRIENDS of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Fortune are respectfully nvited to attend the Funeral of their daughte FLORENCE, from No. 21 Queen street, To-DAY, at

23 THE RELATIVES, FRIENDS AND equaintances of Captain CHARLES FREMDER. and Mrs. Fremder, also of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Cordes, are invited to attend the Funeral Service of the former, at the German Lutheran Church, corner Hasel and Anson streets, This Apternoon,

WALHALLA LODGE, No. 66.—THE dembers of this Lodge are requested to attend Funeral of their late Brother, CHARLES FREM-DER, from the German Lutheran Church, corner Hasel and Anson streets, at 3 o'clock P. M., THIS Secretary.

GERMAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY. The Members of the German Friendly Society are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the late Mr. CHARLES FREMDER, a member, at the German Lutheran Church, Hasel street THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JNO. A. BLUM, Secretary.

FREUNDSCHAFTSBUND.-THE

Members are requested to attend the Funeral Services of Mr. CHARLES FREMDER, at the German Lutheran Church, Hasel street, THIS DAY, at 3 CHARLES SIEGLING, GERMAN RIFLE CLUB.-THE lembers are requested to attend the Funeral Ser. vices of Mr. CHARLES FREMDER, at the German

C. H. BERGMANN, Secretary. 32 SÆNGERBUND.-THE MEMBERS are requested to attend the Funeral Services of scuttles and ropes have been tried, and found to Mr. CHARLES FREMDER, at the German Lutheran Church, Hasel street, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock C. H. BERGMANN,

> DEUTSCHER BRUDERLICHER BUND .- The members are hereby requested to attend the Funeral of our late Brother, CHARLES FREMDER, at the German Lutheran Church, R. HEISSER, By order.

Secretary.

Special Notices.

nov5

TO CITY TREASURY, CHARLESTON, NOVEMBER 1, 1869.—Notice of Real Estate owners is respectfully called to the following resolution passed by Council 28th of October:

"That the City Treasurer be, and is hereby, au thorized to extend the time of payment of balance on real estate for 1869 to the 15th day of November, with interest from 20th day of October; on and after which day execution shall be issued against all defaulters."

Extract from minutes. S. THOMAS,

City Treasurer. 765-THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP LYNCH ill deliver a LECTURE in St. Patrick's Church on Sunnay Ryening, November 7, at half-past 7 o'clock, on "The Miracle of the Liquefaction of he Blood of St. Januarius. Tickets of admission 50 cents:

PROTECT THE AUNTED after date application will be made to the Bank of Charleston, S. C., for RENEWAL OF CERTIFI-CATE No. 4759 for twenty Old Shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, standing in the name of the late O. L. Dosson, the original having been N. R. DOBSON, Executrix.

PAT CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP AMES ADGER are notified that she is discharging cargo THIS DAY at Adger's Wharf. Goods remaining uncalled for at sunset will be at the owners' risk on the dock.

JAMES ABGUR & CO.,

Agents. CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER MARYLAND, from Baltimore, are hereby notified that she is THIS DAY discharging cargo at Pier No. 1. Union Wharves. All Goods not taken away at sunset will remain on wharf at Consignees' risk. MORDECAI & CO., Agents.

CONSIGNEES PER BRITISH steamship DARIEN are hereby notified that said steamship has been This Day entered under the Five Day Act. All goods not Permitted at the expiration of that time will be sent to the Govern-ROBT. MURE & CO., Agents.

TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION .-The Dentists of Columbia suggest to their professional brethren throughout the State that a Dental Association be formed at the Capital during Fair week. Those who favor the proposition will please to extend notice of it. nov4 2 D&C

22 PEOPLE'S BANK OF SOUTH CARO-LINA .- The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Bank will be closed on and after the 10th instant, for the purpose of preparing a correst list of the Stock-

H. J. LOPER, Cashier. TO THE FLOUR MERCHANTS

AND ALL INTERESTED .- OFFICE INSPECTOR OF FLOUR, No. 68 EAST BAY, CHARLESTON, October 16 .- Orders for Inspection of Flour will be re ceived at this office from this date, and be promptly attended to. C. N. AVERILL Inspector of Flour. THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.

RHŒA CORDIAL.-This article, so well known and highly prized throughout the Southern States as a Sovereign Remedy for the above diseases, is now offered to the whole country. It is invaluable to every lady, both married and

single.
No family can afford to be without it, and none

JACOB'S CHOLERA, DYSENTERY AND DIAR-

will to whom its virtues are known.

For sale by all Druggists and general dealers.

Octil 3mosdac General Agents. THE SHIVERING SEASON .- IT is impossible to suppose that any human being can consider an attack of Pever and Ague a light visitation. And yet thousands act as if such a calamity was of no consequence, while thousands who are actually suffering from the distressing complaint neglect to adopt the certain means of cure. It ought to be known in every locality subject to this scourge, or which is infested with remittent fever, or any other epidemic produced by

malaria, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS taken in advance or at the commencement of the unhealthy season, will fortify the system against the atmospheric poison which generates these distempers. This admirable invigorant-harmless, agrecable, and possessing rarer medicinal virtues than any other tonic at present known, will break up the paroxysms of intermittent or remittent fever in from forty-eight hours to ten days. Such is the universal testimony from districts where periodical fevers have been combat ted with this powerful vegetable Chologogue. In a thievish neighborhood wise men bar their doors and windows, yet strange to say if the same neighborhood happens to be pervaded by ærial poison they seldom take the trouble to put their podies in a state of defence against the subtle enemy. Shivering victims endeavoring in vain to warm your blue hands over the fire, or consum ing with the fever that follows the chill, remember that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is an absciute speedy and infattible specific for your distressing OFFICIAL.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office at Charleston, for the week ending November 4, 1869, and printed officially in THE DAILY NEWS, as the newspaper having the largest circulation in the City of Charleston.

Persons calling for Letters Advertised, should state that they are "Advertised."

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. On days, from 5 to 6 P. M. STANLEY G. TROTT, Postmaster. WOMEN'S LIST.		
200 2012	F 1.1 35 37	Charles and the State

Charlott
Boen, Miss Miller
Boen, Miss Miller
Boen, Miss Miller
Boyleston, Miss Jones, Mrs Mary Skipper, Mrs S J
Bullwinkle, Mrs
D H
Coyle, Miss
Louisa
Cameron, Mrs
M
Cameron, Mrs
M
Cameron, Mrs
M
Cameron, Mrs
Calwell, Miss
Jennie
Carpenter, Miss
Lenir, Mrs Emiller
Capenter, Miss Louisa
Carpenter, Miss Lenir, Mrs FloSue
Capenter, Mrs
Coheman, Mrs
Cohema en, Miss Mil-Jenkins, Mrs F Seeberger, Mrs

Cochran, Mrs P Macbeth, Mrs M C Thompson, Mrs Charlott

MEN'S LIST.

Alston, Joseph Gantt, Clitas Ancrum, Abram Gilbert, TE Alstor, Jas E Alstor, Jas E
Barnard, Jr,
Chauncey
Badger, Benj F
Bennett, Thos L
Begley, John
Bird, Oliver
Blins, John
Blake, Abram
Boland, Patrick
Bowen, F L
Borger, M H
Bord, Isaac N
Brown, Julius P
Brown, Julius P
R
Brown, Julius P
R gar Green & Co, Pevez, Jose Ysa-Peters, Capt Brown, Julius P R Brower, W Hend Burns, John Heikt Pinckney, Sam' Bull, R B

Suggeln, Jo-hann ullwinkel, H Byoner, Garrett Howard, Sam-Byrd, Wm uel Cay, Patrick Howard, Rich-Carson, Ned ard Sandars S.T. Hutwaleker, Cade, Watter Campbel, John Irving, Robt Carter & Co, Ed. Isaacs, Geo ward Chaplin, John F Choen, H Jackson, Gabriel Shepard, W H Shurbern, Aurel Gustus Richavers, Jas Singleton, Rich-

Chaplin, John F
Choen, H
Chavers, Jas
Chathil, William Jones, Jas B
Clark, Edward
Clinton, C H
Cohen, Jacob (col'd)
Cohen, Dolph Collins, Patrick
Coyne, Cornelius
US
Cuthbert, Dr
Thos L
Davis, William Davis, Neptune Davis, Richard Dart, Win M
Daner, F
Dolan, Patrick Johnson, John Smith, Robert Smith, Geoffry R
Keinar, Frankle Smith, H W
Keinar, Frankle Smith, Vincent Smith, Vinc

Dunn, John - Marzyck, W Masker, Rev Masterman, E J A C Mahneke, Hen- ry Milligan, John Miller & Stal- Warren, John W Ward, J W Ward, J W Ward, J W

Ferguson, John Willer & Stallard Ward, J W War Persons depositing letters in the Postomos will please place the stamp near the upper right hand corner of the envelope, and they will also

ter cannot be mailed, but will be sent to the Dead Dry Goods, &c.

please to remember that without the stamp a let-

RY GOODS FOR' FALL AND WINTER.

> MELCHERS & MULLER, No. 217 KING STREET,

Have the pleasure to inform their friends and customers that they have opened a most elegant

STOCK OF DRY GOODS, Suitable for the present and coming season.

They also beg leave to call the attention of buyers to their large and well selected stock of BLACK DRESS GOODS, SILKS, &c.

MELCHERS & MULLER. oct11 mwf 1mo No. 217 KING STREET.

Drugs, Chemicals, &c. BENZINE, DOUBLE DISTILLED, WILL REMOVE GREASE SPOTS.

Manufactured and for sale, wholesale and re-No. 131 Meeting street. A CTS LIKE A CHARM!

(J. COLLIS BROWNE'S.) Is the best Anodyne ever known to the profession. To be had of

THE GENUINE ENGLISH CHLORODINE.

DR. H. BAER, No. 131 Market street.